

WHITMAN CALLS FOE'S NOTE A SNARE

Only Man to Make Peace Is
Marshal Foch, Asserts
the Governor.

AL SMITH ALSO OBJECTS

Nothing Should Interfere With
Prosecution of War, He
Declares.

Most men of note were chary of comment yesterday on the German note. They generally took the attitude that it would be better for the President to issue his reply to Germany before any body else did much talking. They were afraid, obviously, of being criticised for speaking ahead of the President; for expressing even their individual opinions as American citizens. Every man seemed to have very definite impressions, but almost every one shrank from speaking out. Gov. Whitman, did not.

"The German note is plainly an effort to temporize and that's all in the world," said the Governor, who was at the Hotel St. Regis. "Its insincerity is so clear, so patent, that I don't believe anybody will be deceived. What's the use of talking back and forth with these barbarians who want only to save what they can out of their collapsing fortunes? The only man to make peace, to settle the terms of peace, is Marshal Foch. Nothing should be done to hamper this great French patriot and genius—nothing!"

"I am speaking not as the Governor of New York," said the Governor, "but as a man, American citizen. Therefore I say I do not believe that the American people, and especially our boys who are fighting in France, will tolerate negotiations with Germany. In the name of heaven! why negotiate with an enemy who is being beaten to a pulp?"

Mr. Smith's Views.

The leader of the Democratic party in this State, Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen and Democratic nominee for Governor, was hardly less outspoken than his Republican opponent, Mr. Whitman. At his office in the City Hall yesterday afternoon Mr. Smith said:

"Nothing must interfere with the prosecution of the war—nothing! We must keep driving ahead with men, with the Liberty Loan, with munitions, ships, food, everything that will eventually win the war. This German note or anything else must not be allowed to weaken or slacken our efforts. I am sure that all of our people see this very clearly."

"Last night I was in Brooklyn, where I talked to a good many people. This morning I was around in down town Manhattan a good deal, near my home in Orchard street, where, of course, I had an opportunity to get the opinion of the 'average' man. I know what they think around my house—keep right on fighting. There is a strong undercurrent of belief in the sincerity of the German proposal; an impression that they are just talk and cannot come to anything very definite. But the main thing is to keep on fighting."

Henry W. Taft, whose views are in line with those of William H. Taft, Senator Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt and other eminent Republicans, said yesterday at the Garden City Hotel:

"This note lays the foundation for a positive answer by President Wilson. This answer, as I interpret the will of the American people, must be: Unconditional surrender. The danger is that we may now drift into a discussion of terms, such negotiations as would fairly paralyze the American spirit. But there must be no more talk. The time for that is long past. I devoutly hope that the President's reply will consist of two words only: 'Unconditional surrender.' How the country would leap at these words."

There is no question in my mind as to the necessity of revising the fourteen clauses submitted some time ago by the President. No doubt he has revised them himself. I need not go into a detailed discussion of this, but it is obvious that the terms must be made more binding, more ample."

Depew Not Ready to Talk.

"Before giving an opinion I should want to consult Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Foch and Pershing," was the answer Mr. Depew would say last night.

"In my judgment," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "the present situation is highly unsatisfactory and may possibly become grave. The Germans, who are on the verge of a complete military overthrow, have won a signal victory by inveigling us into what the diplomats call 'conversations.'"

"The President's speech at the Metropolitan Opera House September 27 stated the case against negotiations with Germany perfectly—I stand on that. In the interval nothing whatever has happened in Germany except that the political offensive has advanced from the Von Hindenburg line to the Prins Max line. It will doubtless move forward shortly to the Erzerberg line and then probably to the Scheidemann line later on."

"All this is in strict accord with the German political character and German political methods. They are now engaged in a last desperate endeavor to save their dynasty, their army, their Russian acquisitions and their colonies."

"In my opinion," said Henry Clegg, "there should be an absolute surrender and evacuation of all obtained territory at the commencement of the war. The allied armies should remain in the battlefield and follow the enemies as they retreat until all their armies have been forced within their own borders, as they were when the war commenced, and then agree to lay down their arms. Then, and not till then, will an armistice be in order for the Allies to accept."

"SURRENDER," THE SLOGAN.

New England Starts on Last Week of Loan Drive.

Boston, Oct. 13.—"Unconditional surrender" is to be the slogan of the remaining six days of the fighting Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. N. F. Farnsworth, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, announced to-night.

Unconditional surrender clubs are to be started in every State, the qualification for membership being that a second subscription to the fourth loan be made equal to the first subscription, or that twice the amount of bonds be taken for this loan than were taken for the third loan.

Quartermaster Wants Office Help.

The personnel branch of the depot quartermaster's office in New York wants men of draft age in the Class A-1, limited service division, who have had office experience, including stenography, typewriting, clerical and office workers. These men will be stationed near their own homes. The depot quartermaster is located on the fifteenth floor of the Allied Printing Trades Building at Third, fourth street and Eighth avenue.

DEMANDS ALSACE'S RETURN.

Jonah Lippman, Editor, Sends Message to Secretary Lansing.

Jonah Lippman, editor of the *Voice of Alsace-Lorraine*, sent the following telegram last night to Secretary Lansing and a copy of the despatch to Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Before any armistice is granted territory occupied by the Central Powers must be evacuated, which territory includes Alsace-Lorraine. By declaring war on France in 1914 Germany tore up the treaty of Frankfurt of 1871 which ceded the two provinces to Germany. At this very hour Alsace-Lorraine is being treated as conquered territory by the Germans and the old people are being deported, their manhood is either in jail or executed by a firing squad."

"The whole line is an inferno. In the name of the sacred principles for which America stands may we not as German citizens, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, ask you to consider our legitimate request not to permit an armistice as long as Alsace-Lorraine is in the hands of the imperial brutes?"

NEW FOOD ORDERS HIT EATING HOUSES

Continued from First Page.

must be a banquet or a luncheon, the board says, and it admits that such gatherings may be a necessity of our social life, it suggests that a simple meal, such as would be eaten at home, be served.

The Food Administration also believes that an effective saving in labor can be brought about by discontinuing the superfluous use of china, linen and silver.

"Should be served in the plate or dish from which it is to be eaten." It considers the "side dish" a superfluity and suggests that the Germans should be discouraged from using it.

The Administration also believes that so-called general bills of fare should be abandoned because they "constitute a luxury," it suggests the arrangement of a simple bill of fare, one for breakfast, one for luncheon and one for dinner or supper, with a limited number of dishes changed from day to day to give variety.

It recommends a standard form of menu card, the maximum size to be about 6x10 inches printed on paper or card.

Continuing the board says: "Encouraging the consumption of home-grown vegetables, salads, fruit, sea food, and the use of made over dishes and of animal by-products such as ox tails, tongues, calves heads, livers, kidneys, tripe, etc., will bring about a great saving in all staples and permit the effective use of money available for food."

"Table d'hôte meals often result in waste and should be discouraged in large hotels and restaurants, wherever conditions permit. If it is not possible to discontinue the table d'hôte method, the bill of fare under this plan should be limited to a few courses. The American plan hotel or restaurant should require its guests to choose specifically in writing from the items offered, as in the European plan, so as to avoid waste. Prices should be adjusted accordingly."

It is known that the Food Administration is much interested in the prices that restaurants and hotel keepers will charge under the new orders which will restrict consumers in their selection of foods. Administrators, it is understood, propose to see to it that the advantage doesn't all go to the man who runs the "eating house," believing that prices should be adjusted to meet the decrease in quantities of food and service that is to be demanded.

In a circular addressed to proprietors of all eating places in the United States setting forth the new orders, the Food Administration says:

"It has not been deemed advisable or necessary at the present time actually to license the operation of public eating places, but in cases where the patriotic cooperation of such public eating places cannot be secured by other means the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies."

This means that if the orders are not obeyed the Food Administration will direct the licensed dealers who sell sugar, flour and other foods to hotels and restaurants to cut off their supplies. Such a request of licensed dealers in the past has never been disregarded.

The purpose of the new programme, Mr. Hoover says, is to ship to the Allies the 17,500,000 tons of foodstuffs and materials which have been promised from this country this year. This promise was made at the July conference of the allied food controllers held in London. Mr. Hoover points out that the conservation of sugar is an especially important item in the programme and that only with universal compliance will the available supply meet the requirements of Americans and the Allies for the rest of the year.

NO DEBATE, SAY NEW YORK EDITORS

Before Peace Conference War
Must Be Won, Insists
the "World."

"DEATH TO THE KAISER"

"Tribune" Demands Justice
Upon Authors of Unspeakable
Criminality.

Comment of the New York press this morning on the German reply follows:

The *World*—The outstanding fact of the situation is that, whatever Germany has agreed to do in the way of peace, the German Government has given no guarantee whatever and the military status quo provides no guarantee.

The German note as it stands leaves every promise to the good faith of a Government which has demonstrated a thousand times that it lacks every element of good faith—to a Government which, in spite of every assurance that it represents the German people, is still waging war with all the ferocity and barbarism of Prussian militarism at its worst.

The American people have just begun to fight. . . . When their representatives enter a peace conference with Germany they want to know beyond doubt or cavil that the war has been won—completely, decisively and unquestionably won.

Open to Many Definitions.

The *Tribune*—We come suddenly awake and read that the Germans offer to give up the war on the President's conditions of peace, and the fear grips our hearts that, having won the war, we are in danger of losing the peace.

We review these conditions in the light of their acceptance, and they are open to endless definitions. Victory in this war, as we understand it, is a means to an end, and by justice we mean death to the Kaiser and to the authors of all that unspeakable criminality committed in his name.

We have killed several millions of his serfs only to let him go free at last? If this be not the verdict of the American people, we do not know them. And if it be said that "our associates in this war" feel differently, and that the President, in opening the door to peace discussions with Germany, had information which, were it known to the rest of us, would justify his course, our answer is that the will of the people is greater than all circumstances. It is our crusade. Faith inspires it—not information. And, if need be, we can finish it alone.

Same Old Kaiserism.

The *Herald*—It is the same old Kaiserism—not truer than that, but instead of Kaiserism that realize the defeat ahead of us, which speaks through Herr Dr. Solf.

There is nothing the supreme military command wishes quite as much as that it may be given a breathing spell to withdraw its battered armies to the positions behind the Rhine which long since were prepared for their reception. There they can be reformed, there the military strength of Germany can be consolidated—both for the defence of the already harassed fatherland and to further German diplomacy with the "loaded dice" which it needs to win a German peace at a diplomatic round table.

Surrender, Not Armistice.

The *Times*—No armistice can be granted to Germany on the terms she proposes. Incalculable military advantage would accrue to her from the cessation of arms at this time.

Surrender, not an armistice, must be the condition precedent to any talk about peace. Let her give up Metz and Strassburg to be occupied by allied garrison forces. Let Germany give her navy, with all her submarines, into the keeping of the United States and the nations associated with us in the war, to be held in trust.

No peace can be made with the Hohenzollerns. They are "without honor." The operations of war and the preparations to continue the war to the end cannot be suspended or diminished until Germany gives up the fight. It is not to be supposed that Marshal Foch will consent to a cessation of arms that would give the enemy a resting spell to repair and reorganize his shattered forces for a stouter resistance. To repair that worst of blunders months of effort would be demanded and thousands of brave men would have to give their lives. Memories of the millions who have fallen to bring Germany to defeat will fortify us against yielding the advantage won by their courage and their devotion. No armistice without surrender, no peace with the Hohenzollerns.

HONESTY OF GERMAN ANSWERS DOUBTED

General Demand by U. S.
Press for Rejection.

Following are excerpts from editorial comment upon the German reply to the President's inquiries, in papers throughout the country:

One Hand to Shake; Other to Shoot

Providence, R. I., *Journal*—The answer any proposal for an armistice must come from military commanders, sword in hand. Germany, retreating to her own borders on the western front and facing overwhelming military defeat and the capture of immense quantities of supplies an armistice, accepts what? A proposition she believes to have been made to her that she retire unmolested to her own territory, there to wage the war in any way she sees fit. It is vital that Washington disabuse Germany's mind of this belief at the earliest possible moment.

Syracuse *Post Standard*—If Germany were a proud and honorable nation we should be to-day celebrating the making of peace. But Germany has not pride in the sense that a nation cherishes the decent opinion of mankind, and Germany knows not honor. Therefore we must examine Max's acceptance of the President's proposals with a long pair of tongs. We must be on guard lest when he stretches forth his right hand in friendship he, like Caligula, carries the dagger in the other. Max is a prince and a general, a friend of the Kaiser, and a foe of democracy, and we cannot take his word for anything.

Philadelphia *Public Ledger*—Tearing down an ell or building a porch does not make a new house. Chancellors may come and go, Reichstags may talk and vote, but the Hun to retire to the throne, the military power usurps the civil power, and the slightest sign of penitence for deeds that have outraged humanity is still to seek. The President knows this as well as anybody. Assuming that we have all the facts might not a demand for unconditional surrender have been the best answer to give in the first place?

Withdrawal Is Conservation.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*—The man in the White House must draft the programme of civilization in its future dealings with the despoiler. That he and his colleagues of the allied governments will permit the Hun to retire to his bloody lair still a belligerent is unthinkable. Wait for him (the President) before you talk even think peace.

Philadelphia *North American*—We do not pretend to deny that Germany's answer to President Wilson's queries make an early peace possible. But if there is not possible to us on fighting for some thing that we already possess. Obviously the thing to do in these circumstances is to find out whether she is acting in good faith, if what she means by acceptance of the President's terms and what we mean by it are one and the same thing.

Disreputable and Perfidious Enemy

Detroit *Free Press*—It is far from being an unconditional surrender. There is now no certainty that Berlin is not more immediately eager for an armistice than it is for peace terms. But the Chancellor is making a plain bid for an armistice pending evacuation. Such a concession is not to be thought of in dealing with so disreputable and perfidious an enemy as Germany.

Pittsburgh *Volkblatt*—This paper attaches great significance to omission of the word "imperial" in relation to the German Government, adding "a veritable political revolution already." A victory of democratic principles, which marks the beginning of a new era."

Baltimore *American*—There is just this phase of the evolved situation upon which to base expectations of a near peace—the possibility that Germany will quickly accept the inevitable and the inevitable is unconditional surrender.

Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*—All this means is that Germany begins to realize that if Foch is not stopped she is terribly beaten.

"If It Is Honest."

Albany *Kickerbocker Press*—It is a desperate plea to open the jaws of the trap and throw into discard every sacrifice we have made, to betray our allies and our own brave dead and to consent to sit down with the wolf as if he were an honorable foe, while he gains the breathing space he needs to make ready to assault us anew.

Springfield, Mass., *Republican*—On its face, the reply seems to be an unconditional surrender. If it is honestly meant, and upon this point the President should be able speedily to present convincing evidence, the Te Deum may soon sound for peace. The reply is as direct and explicit as a brief categorical reply could well be.

Does Not Mean Negotiation.

Washington, *Post*—The mere fact that Germany ostensibly accepts President Wilson's programme of world peace does not justify any one in presuming that President Wilson must proceed to negotiate with the enemy. There may be a thousand reasons why he will not do so, and one alone is sufficient—the enemy is unbeaten.

Boston, *Herald*—The real diplomatists at the present time, as Senator Lodge has aptly put it, are the allied armies. The sooner and sharper this discussion by note comes to a halt, the better. If it does not lead at once to unconditional surrender, let Foch do it.

Chicago *Tribune*—While the German army is still in formidable being to enter into discussion is to invite disaster. Milwaukee *Journal*—Unless this note is a masked lie and a treacherous trick and an emanation from Potsdam, it is on the face of it, and even in tone, an unconditional surrender. The terms made by the President are accepted in toto—including even the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, and that stipulation is the real acid test of a thoroughly defeated Germany.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*—The German Government is but little changed in personnel and not at all in character.

Expects No Intrigue.

St. Louis *Westliche Post*—Without any reservation or qualification the German Government accepted the principles laid down by President Wilson. That Germany is sincere and will not this time resort to any intrigue is apparent.

Philadelphia *Inquirer*—There can be no peace that does not bring to the bar of justice—not a bar of revenge—the criminals who have committed such fearful crimes against humanity and in utter violation of international law.

Philadelphia *Press*—The country awaits his (President Wilson's) reply in hopeful confidence that he will not allow himself to be outmaneuvered in diplomatic strategy.

Topeka *Capital*—Germany will quickly learn that while the Wilson terms are fundamental the injuries she has inflicted must be accounted for. Cities she has demolished must be rebuilt with German gold.

Denver *Post*—It would seem a miscarriage of justice to permit the German people to escape severe physical punishment for the awful crimes they have committed.

Kansas City *Times*—The only peace that will satisfy the people of the United States and their allies is the peace of unconditional surrender.

Cincinnati *Volkblatt*—While there is general satisfaction at Germany's answer, there is no desire to rush into peace. Some views are to the effect that Germany must be disarmed before negotiations are begun and that military action is only postponed and not killed if the Kaiser remains at the head of Germany.

Cleveland, *Plain Dealer*—We have repeatedly warned ourselves to be eternally on guard against just such a trick as may be contained in the armistice and evacuation programme.

Indianapolis *Star*—Germany recognizes that it is whipped and is struggling to save off disaster. We may expect that the Allied decision will be instant on guarantees that undoubtedly will include giving up the U-boats and possession of the German navy along with disarmament on land.

Philadelphia, *Record*—President Wilson may be depended upon to take at the right time and in the right way the step which will best serve the interests of his country.

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